## BOND BILL IS PASSED

HUNDRED AND SEVENTY TO A HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIX.

OPPOSITION IS SOLID

FORTY-SEVEN REPUBLICANS VOTE WITH THE DEMOCRATS.

ONLY ONE DEMOCRAT IS FOR IT

DALZELL APPEARS AS CHAMPION AND CRISP AS CRITIC.

No Opposition Appears to the Debt Certificate Section-What the Bond Section Provides-Yea and Nay Vote,

Washington, Dec. 28.-The house today passed the bond bill by a vote of 170 to 136, and thus, having discharged the task for which it has been sitting during the holiday recess, effected an agree ment by which the house should adfourn next week, three days at a time. in order to give members an opportunity to spend New Year's day at their homes. The closing hours of the debate today was lacking in spirit, and devate today was lacking in spirit, and there was practically no excitement until the vote was taken. The margin of shirty-three by which the first section of the bill, against which the Republican opponents of the measure massed their opposition, was passed, showed that the friends of the measure had marshalled every available vote in

As it was, forty-seven Republicans refused to act with the majority of their party. The Populists and Democrats, with the exception of Mr. Hutchinson sented an unbroken front against the bill,

WHAT THE BILL DOES.

The bill, as passed, amends the resumption acts so as to permit the Issue of 3 per cent coin bonds, redeemable after five years at the pleasure of the government, and payable in fifteen years, with the specific provisio that nothing in the bill shall be construed to repeal the act of 1878 for the re-issue of the greenbacks, and that the bonds shall first be offered for subscription at the subtreasury and depositories of

the United States.

The second section of the bill provides for the issue of 3 per cent three Aldrich, Andrews year debt certificates of denominations of \$20 and multiples thereof in amounts not exceeding \$50,000,000 to meet tem-

porary deficiencies. In the course of the remarks of Mr.
Payne (Rep. N. Y.,) on the bill, Mr.
Linney (Rep. N. C.,) interrupted "The president's message," said Mr. Linney, says that the \$155,000,000 of silver certificates issued against the bul-

the constitute gold obligations. Why did not be ways and means committee provide for the coinage of that bullion and the redemption of these notes in silver?" (Democratic applause.) "The secretary has now authority to coin and redeem the Sherman notes," replied Mr. Payne. "But, one thing at a time. This hill proposes to give

the government the power to redeem lits gold obligations in gold."

Digley, Dove-10 He argued that the purpose of the ad- Evans, ministration was to sell the bonds to the Morgan syndicate at an exorbitant Fischer, rate of interest and throw the responsi- | Foote bility on a Republican congerss.

Ma Russell (Rep. Conn.,) supported Gardner, he bill briefly and Mr. Crisp (Ga.,) Gillett, (N. Y.) then closed for the Democratic side. CRISP, IN CLOSING.

Mr. Crisp closed the debate for his Hadley, ids. He said he would endeavor to Hainer, bring the house back to the real issue. Hanley, The president had pointed out to con-gress that the gold reserve was dimin-ishing and had appealed to congress not to adjourn until some relief was not to adjourn until some relief was That was a plain business Hill. proposition.

"You, gentlemen," he said, addressing the Republican side, "should either act upon it or decline to act upon it. You should not play politics and claim Hullek. you are acting in response to the presi-dent's message. The president says there is no deficiency. The official statement shows \$175,000,000 in the treas-ury. But the president asks you to rotire the greenbacks and to enable the treasury to sell gold bonds.

"Is the gentleman from Georgia in favor of it?" asked Mr. Boutelle: "I am not," replied Mr. Crisp, amid a roar of laughter on the Republican side. "Our opposition to this measure" he proceeded, "is united-those on this side who favor the single gold standard because is affords no relief to the treasury; those who concur with me in the belief that these bonds are payable in coin at the option of the government, overstreet, because they think there it no necessity | Payne, for it. Gentlemen on that side believe the obligations of the government should be paid in gold. If you believe that you owe it to our country, you owe it to your treasury and to the tax-burdened people of the country to vote obtain gold and save the additional interest charges. If I believed as you do I should have felt myself unworthy to longer be a representative of the American people if I failed to support a proposition that would save millions."

CRISP AS A CRITIC. He called attention to the fact that Speaker Reed, Mr. Dingley, Mr. Payne and others last year voted with a large number of Democrats to issue "gold"

He said the object of the other side was simply to seem to do something in response to the demand of the execu-tive when they knew they are absolutely doing nothing unless it was to injure

and embarrass the treasury.

"Is my friend from Georgia arguing," asked Mr. Boutelle, "that we ought to follow the advice of the president and irsue gold bonds?"

My argument is," replied Mr. Crisp. "that if you believe, as you claim, that the obligations of the government were payable in gold, you should have the urage to vote to insert the word

Mr. Boutelle-"But does the gentleman from Georgia think he is going to Clark, (lowa) help the credit of the country to any extent by proclaiming to the world his belief that he does out think the bonds

are payable in gold?"

Mr. Crisp—"I am not parading my views. I was only arguing as to the Curtis, (Kan.)

want of consistency of the gentlemen on the other side." I owe it to myself to say," concluded Mr Crisp, "that I do not believe in the retirement of the greenbacks, that I do not believe in the single standard, that I do not believe in contracting the courrency of this country as it would be contracted by the retirement of the greenbacks. Nor do I believe in op-ressing the debtors of this country and of the world as they would be op-

prossed by fixing the standard of value

wholly upon one metal." (Applause.) DALZELL'S COMPARISON.

DALZELL'S COMPARISON.

Mr. Dalzell, (Rep. Pa.) closed the debate for the macrity. "At the conclusion of this somewhat protracted debate,." said he, "it will be my purpose simply to gather up the thread of the argument and to ascertain as nearly as may be, where we now stand. The pending measure contains two simple propositions, easy of comprehension by pending measure contains two simple propositions, easy of comprehension by any intelligent man. So far as the sec-ond proposition is concerned I do not propose to discuss it. I do not understand that it would meet with any substand that it would need with any sub-stantial opposition in the house upon either side of the chamber. The first proposition is simply to add to existing laws the power in the hands of the president of the United States to issue another kind of bond. Under the act of 1875 the president has the power to borrow money and to issue bonds run-ning thirty years and bearing 4 per cent interest, or bonds running ten years and bearing 5 per cent interest, The proposition now before the house is to so add to his power that he may issue bonds bearing 3 per cent interest and running 15 years and redeemable after five years at the option of the

"Now I am at a loss to understand how there can be any possible obection to placing this power in the hands of the president. If you assent that he may reach out thirty years in the fu-ture and mortgage the eahnings of posterity, ought he not to have the much lesser power to issue bonds running only fifteen years and drawing interest at the rate of only 3 per cent? Now as a plain, practical proposition, me cite to you some figures. Since the calamity of this Democratic administration has fallen upon us there have been issued \$162,000,000 of bonds, \$100,-000,000 of those bonds bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent and running ten years, \$62,000,000 of those bonds run thirty years and bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. Upon the first is-sue we pay in interest \$50,000,000. Upon the second issue we pay in interest \$75,000,000. In other words, since this Democratic administration came into power bonds have been issued under existing laws which place upon the shoulders of our people in the shape of in-terest \$125,000,000. If the bill that is now pending before this house had been a law upon the statute books we would have paid \$24,300,000, or in other words if it had been a law it would have saved to the people of the United States \$100,-

(Applause on Republican side) The vote was then taken on the first section of the bill amid a great deal of suspense and nervousness. Several friends of the measure, notably Mr. Dingley, kept individual tallies. When the announcement of the passage was made-170-136, there was a burst of applause. The second section was agreed

to without division.

The following is the vote on the bond

section of the bill: AYES. Adams Anderson, Andrews, Arnold Apsley, Avery. Baker, (Md.) Bartholdt, Babcock Belknap, Bennett. Blnehan Bishop, Blue. Brewster. Boutelle Brosius, Brown, Bull. Burton. Calderhead. Chickering, Clark, (Mo) Codding. Cook, (Wis.) Cooke, (Ills.) Cooper, (Wis.) Cousins, Corliss, Curtis, (la.) Curtis (N. Y.) Dalzell. Danfels, Dayton, Dolliver. Dovenor, Draper, Fairchild, Fenton.

Fowler.

Griffin

Hooker.

Jenkins,

Leissenring,

McEwan,

Simpkins

Spalding,

Strong.

Tawney.

Warner,

Willis.

Abbott.

Stewart (N. J.)

C. W. Stone,

Van Voorhis

Total-179.

Baker, (N.H.)

Bartlett, (N.Y.)

Broderick.

Catchings

DeArmond

Dockery.

Hilborne,

Elliett.

Loudenslager,

McCall. (Mass.)

Kulp,

Flacher, Foss. Gamble. Gillett, (Mass.) Griswold, Grow, Hager, Halterman, Hardy. Heiner, (Pa.) Henderson, Hicks, Hitt. Hopkins, Howell, Huff. Huling. Hunter, Hutchison Johnson, (Ind.) Johnson, (N. D.)

Knox. Lucey, Leighty Leonard, Lorimer, McCleary. Melkleohn Miller, (W. Va.) Moody, Northway. Parker, Phillips, Quigg.

Sperry,

Taylor.

Updegraff.

Wanger,

Wright

Altkin,

Beach.

Buck.

Clardy.

Crain,

Crowley.

Danforth.

Denny.

Dinsmore.

Doolittle.

Eardman,

Hartman.

Hermann,

Hyde.

(Continued on Second Page)

ummings,

Bankhead.

Bartlett,

Bell. (Tex.) Bowers,

Burton, (Mc.)

Clark, (Ala.)

Cooper, (Fig.)

NAYS.

Wadsworth,

Watson, (Ind.)

Wilson, (N Y.)

Stewart, (Wish

Royse, Scranton, Sherman, Smith (III) Southwick,

"If there were a general consent to allow the prohibitory law to lie dead like the law against profane language and other laws which cannot be enforced, some trouble would be avoided. But as it is, the only just and practical course is to promote its repeal. Meanwhile the administration should stop the futile and most mischievous strife which is going on in Wichita and other places. By the governor's own confession it cannot

"Moral suasion is what Governor Morrill, as a temperance advocate, insists upon as the weapon with which to fight the evils of alcohol. No statute will stop men from eating and drinking what they please. It is a ma-tural liberty which is inalienable; it cannot be taken away. Civilized man him from doing so by law has invariably failed. By moral sussion or by a rule of religion he may be voluntarily converted from the use of certain foods or drinks, but not otherwise. To abject of nations would oppose of

evade.
"All attempts to enforce the prohib tory law are not only idle; they cre-

ENT GOVERNOR OF KANSAS.

Oringing, Humillated, Forsaken and Crushed, He Stands the Target of Every One's Denuciation, the Recipient of No. Kind Word-Topeka Capital Declares War on Him-Leavenworth Times Blasts Him Fearfully-Topeka Mass-Meeting Adopts Resolutions Condemning His Apti-Prohibition Interview.

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 28.-(Special.)-

"Poor Morrill!" That is the sob that murmers through the lips of the governor's friends tonight. A careless interview with the newspaper reporter has seemingly been his entire and complete humiliation. Attacked on every side, the target for the denunciation of everybody, the recipient of not one kind word or cheering encouragement Major Morrill, governor of the great state of Kansas is bent with humiliation and almost decreptd. Morrill is sensitive to criticism. He hates it. He cringes beneath it. And now it is coming in a flood, in a flood of cruel libes, sarcastic jeers and crushing argument. He persecuted Wichita and let Leavenworth go free, but the bitterest stab of complaint come from Leavenworth. He forsook all his sacred pledges and threw himself into the hands of the sniveling crowd of third party Prohibitionists and ranting preachers and last night he was appris-ed that John P. St. John was ripping his skin off before a large, wildly enthu-siastic horde of Prohibitionists a little further down Kansas avenue. In all that crowd there was not one hiss of remonstrance with St. John. Ruining his own party and its prospects for the hypocritical compliment of a few prea-chers, he sat in his room and received the gratifying news that these same preachers had just selected delegates to a national convention at Pittsburg, and had selected July 15 next as the day for a state convention to nominate a ticket to fight the Republican party

"Poor Morrill!" It is a little wonder that his friends look fully as heart-sick as the governor does himself. Not in office yet one year, he has entangled himself up in his own perfidy, until ev-en his nearest political champions weep

Now when the day of reckoning approaches, there is nothing but gall and wormwood for him. The Topeka Cap-ital, always his friend, his ardent champion has turned against him. The Leavenworth Times, published in a city that has been given the administration's softest leniency peels the hide off him. The chorus of Prohibition papers over the state are dumfounded by his anti-Prohibition interview just at present, but Morrill knows only too well that another week will bring them down upon him like an avalanche.

"Poor Morrill," said one of his friends onight. "What an unlucky day for him when he became governor of Kan-Sas.

the Topeka Capital presented to the poor man at this morning's breakfast

"Whatever may be the hieracon and the was not made of that king of material uor selling, which Governor Morrill en-desces as a substitute for prohibition. I'll fight it out on this line if it takes it is to be regretted that the governor all summer on inw can not be enforced. Such an opinion was a wonderful success. he has made a mistake in proposing official recommendations through the press. The constitution provides a way | ed and commissioned saloon keepers. for the governor to reach the law ing power directly, without the inter- then continued:

on of newspapers. "The Gothenburg system may or may not be an effective way of abolishing state ernor precipitated the question in the in Kans most unexpected manner in his inter- in Iowa. view with a Kansas City Times correst, and by disparaging the present law he has done more to cripple officials who are trying to enforce it and to stiffen the back-bone of the law breakers than the bitterest opposition of the anti-Prohibitionists. views are an invitation to the opponents of the prohibitory laws to redouble their efforts to prevent him from fulfilling the duties of his office, and they

ministration. THE LEAVENWORTH TIMES. The Leavenworth Times came to Morrill later in the day with this protest against his hypocrasy:

"At last after many waverings, Governor Morrill has come to the conclu-sion that the prohibitory law is a fall-It is not enforced, he admits. It cannot be enforced, he insists, where local sentiment is opposed to it. There-fore it ought to be repealed. If Gov-ernor Morrill is logical in his conclusions he is a resubmissionist and a re-pealer. After his dickerings with both sides it is satisfactory to locate him definitely.

succeed; and the injury, moral material, is great.

SHORN OF STRENGTH

SIGH 'POOR MORRILL' is which encourages intemperance, hypocrasy, lying and perjury. They prevent the traffic from being decently conducted and properly regulated. They demoralize the community. To avoid all this, the law should be repealed, and a better way be adopted. Governor Morrill favors the state dispensary plan. State con trol of the traffic has been found a comparative success in Sweden; and nearly every country in Europe is formulating some such policy as the Gothenburg plan. In this country the South Carolina experiment has been pronounced highly successful. But either state control or the high license system is preferable to a sys-tem which is an absurdity and cannot

WICHITA, KANSAS, SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 29, 1895.

be enforced.
"Governor Morrill also puts himself on the side of those who would abolish the Metropolitan police system. He shifts the blame on to the legislature and says it ought to have had courage to repeal the law last winter. But he admits he has the power to abolish the system himself. Why does he not the system himself. Why does he not do it? Why does he not end this wretched bungling which causes so much irritation and misconduct of affairs?"

MEETING CONDEMNS MORRILL But the worst blow Governor Morrill received was a resolution adopted at howling meeting in lovely, godly, coarding-house Topeka denouncing him for his interview in favor of state control of liquor. This resolution con-demning Governor Morrill was introduced by St. John who addressed the meeting after the following fashion. "I never felt so good and so much like fighting as I do on this occasion." he said after a few introductory re-

marks. It was Governor Morrill principally that he was after, and his sentences were very clear—he was the same ora-tor of old.

In comparing the executive acts of Theodore Roosevelt with those of Gov-ernor Morrill, Mr. St. John said: "Theodore Roosevelt-God bless his ame-enforced the law in New York, a city of nearly 2,000,000 people. Gover-nor Morrill sits like a sick kitten and declares the law cannot be enforced in

small Kansas towns!"
"I have known Governor Morrill for wenty years. He is a real clever fellow. I wouldn't say a word against him personally for the world. But his recent utterances are simply bids for the rum vote."

Then taking a full breath, Mr. St. John continued along this line: "Governor Morrill in his message to the last legislature, said: 'In 1881, 1885 and 1887 laws were passed for the enforcement of the prohibitory amendment; three legislatures have since been elected and no attempt has been made to repeal or essentially modify these laws. It is, therefore, fair to assume that the people desire this to be the settled policy of the state. Gov-Morrill adds: Experience has fully demonstrated that enforcement of any law in opposition to the pronounced sentiment of the community cannot long be successfully accomplished. When these reserves fall below the amount given the bill provides banks amount given the bill provides banks. made to repeal or essentially modify

wink at lawiessness, and have a tender of the most of the following is the editorial roast the Topeka Capital presented to the poor man at this morning's breakfast table:

What if Grant had telegraphed Lincoln, when he got down south, that he found public sentiment in that 'community' opposed to the enforcement of the laws of the government and therefore, had given up the struggle? We would table: would today have had a divided country, one-half of it slaves. But Grant was not made of that kind of material.

should give encouragement to the law defying element of the state by expressing his right hand high above his head ing in a newspaper interview his per- "ex-Governor John A. Martin declared after eight y This sentimight properly be expressed in a mes-ment was endorsed by Governor Hum-sage to the legislature, but it is un-phrey and not condemned by Governor precedented that the chief executive of Lewelling Mr. Morrill, himself, declara state, elected to carry out the laws ed in his message that it was the set-he finds on the statute books, to state tied policy of this state. In the face of to a newspaper reporter that the laws all this Governor Morrill today comes are impracticable and that a better out in opposition to that 'settled polisystem ought to be adopted. There is | cv' by declaring in favor of the state only one sentiment among the best dispensary system, which means in friends of the governor, and that is that plain English that the state shall directly and officially go into the saloon business, and have an army of uniform-

The speaker hesitated a mom "Imagine the gov-

the saloon and joint but it has not been an issue in Kansas. The people have not been discussing it. The gov-

him during the remainder of his ad- stead of reducing the government per-

cannot be taken away. Civilized man has always used fermented and distilled drinks. Every attempt to stop him from doing so by law has inverted.

enact that no man shall drink beer coal mine, belonging to the Osage Min-because some men drink too much is ing company, one of the largest in the an excess of tyranny which the most Territory, and the first mine to strike.

They produce a furtive Believue hospital today of preumonia.

BARRETT'S BAYARD RESOLUTION IS MERELY TO INQUIRE.

As Reported Back From the Committee it Only Calls for Information as to the Correctness of Reports Concerning the Ambassador's Objectionable Utterances Abroad-Waller, San Domingo and Cuban Resolutions of Inquiry Also Agreed To-Waller's Health and Treutment Better-Senate Committees,

Washington, Dec. 28 .- Mr. Hitt (Rep., Ill.) chairman of the foreign affairs com mittee, reported back, with a favorable report, the resolution calling on the state department for all information regarding the trial and arrest of John L. Waller, calling for a report on the alleged firing on the schooner Henry L Crosby by the Santo Domingo troops December 10, 1893, and calling for all correspondence between the state department and Spain relating to the war in progress in Cuba. They were all agreed to without objection

The resolution reported back by the committee in lieu of the Barrett resolution for an inquiry into the advisability of impeaching Thomas F. Bayard, am-bassador to Great Britain, for reported speeches made at Boston, England, and Edinburgh, Scotland, was substantially the McCall resolution the president to inform the house whether any steps rectness of the reported speeches and, if true, what action, if any, had been taken thereon.

Mr. Hitt explained that everything offensive had been eliminated from the
resolution, making it simply one of inquiry. It also was agreed to, although
Mr. McCareary, (Dem., Ky.) gave notice
that he would debate the question when
the reply was liad before the house.

Mr. Cummings, (Dem., N. Y.) presented a favorable report from the committe
on naval affairs on the joint resolution
for the acceptance of the ram Katahdin, whose speed did not meet the requirements of the contract, and the
resolution was passed.

SMITH'S FINANCIAL BILL. Mr. Hitt explained that everything of-

SMITH'S FINANCIAL BILL.

Representative W. A. Smith of Mich-igan introduced in the house today a bill to absorb greenbacks and treasury bill to absorb greenbacks and treasury notes and release in their stead the gold held by banks as reserve. The bill has been submitted to Senator Sherman, Chairman Dingley and Competroller Eckles, Smith says, and approved by them. It provides that the national banks of Albany, Baltimore, Boston, Cincinnnatti, Chicago, Cleveland, De-trolt, Louisville, Milwaukee, New Or-leans, New York, Philadelphia, Plits-"In my judgment these words were the most unfortunate for the state that ever fell from the lips of a governor of Kansas. They encourage anarchy wink at lawlessness, and have a tendency to breed a disregard for all law. dividend until reserves are restored to the required amount. Also the compe-troller and secretary of the treasury may after 30 days' notice put in the hands of a receiver to be closed all banks that fail to maintain the required

Washington, Dec. 28.—A letter received today from ex-Consul Waller dated at his prison in France, states that his health has improved recently. He also states that there has been an improve-

Washington, Dec. 28.—A letter seceived at his prison in France, states that his health has improved recently. He also states that there has been an improvement in his treatment. He expresses gratitude to those who have befriended him and his family in this country.

SENATE COMMITTEES.

Washington, Dec. 28.—The Democratic is steering comittee of the senate today completed the assignment of the minority membership of the committees and handed the list to Senator Mitchell, chairman of the Republicane accurate committee. Their complete list will be incorporated with the Republicane assignment and the entire list submitted to the senate by Mr. Mitchell on Monday. This list will be as follows:

Appropriations—Republicans; Daniel, Call, Democrats. Revolutionary Claims—Pugh. chairman; Bacon. Hate. Democrats; Cameron, All-drich, Republicans. Wilson, Hate. Democrats, Cameron, All-drich, Republicans. Wilson, Hate. Democrats, Londer, Hate. Democrats, Cameron, All-drich, Republicans. Wilson, Hate. Democrats, Cameron, All-drich, Republicans. Cockeel, Blacon, Hate. Democrats, Cameron, All-drich, Republicans. Cockeel, Blacon, Hate. Democrats. Cameron, All-drich, Republicans. Cockeel, Blacon, Hate. Democrats. Revolutionary Claims—Pugh. All-drich, Republicans. Cameron, All-drich, Republicans. Cockeel, Blacon, Hate. Democrats. Revolutionary,

Harris, Vest, Jones (Ark.), White, Wal-thall, Democrats.
Foreign Relations—Sherman, chairman; Frye, Davis, Cameron, Cullom, Lodge, Republicans; Mergan, Gray, Turple, Dan-

interthen continued: "Imagine the gover
r may being the boos saloon keeper of the
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Wichita, Sunday, December 29, 1895. Sun-Rises, 7:16: sets. 4:49. Moon-Waxing: sets, 5:18.

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. Party in Honor of Mr. Roy Corbett Governor Renfrow on a Special Semio Work at the Well has Progressed Slow

rows, Carter, Republicans; Butler, Populist; Vilas, Irby, Hill, Blanchard, Demo rows, Carter, Republicans; Butler, Populist; Vilas, Irby, Hill, Blanchard, Democrats
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Immigration-Lodge, chairman; Chandler, Squire, Sewell, Republicans; Peffec, Populist; Hill, Voorhees, Faulkner, Harris, Gibson, Democrats.
Improvement of the Mississippi River-Neison, chairman; Gear, Baker, Carter, Republicans; Blanchard, Bate, Palmer, Democrats.
Irrigation and Reciamation of Arid

Republicans; Bianchard Bate, Palmer, Democrats.

Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands—Warren, Republican, chairman; Kyle, Stewart, Popullist; White, Jones, (Ark.), Roach, Bruce, Democrats.

Mines and Mining—Stewart, Popullist; chairman; Pettigrew, Wilson, Mantle, Warren, Republicans; Bate, Call, Mills, Tillman, Democrats.

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Railroade-Clark, chairman; Gallinger, Gear, Elkins, Nelson, Thunston, Republicans; Berry, Gordon, Palmer, Bhackburn, Blanchard, Democrats.
Relations with Canada-Carter, chairman; Hoar, Hale, Pottigrew, Perkins, Republicans; Murphy, Pugh, Mitchell (Wis.), Tillman, Democrats.
Revision of the Laws of the United States-Burrows, chairman; Pritchard, Thurston, Republicans; Daniel, Call, Democrats.
Revolutionary Claims-Pugh, chairman;

segment and the senate by Mr. Mitchell on Monday. This list will be as follows:

Appropriations—Allison, chairman; Hale, Cullom, Teller, Quay, Pevilgrew, Perkirs, Ropublicans: Cockrell, Cull, Gorman, Blackburn, Brice, Faulkner, Democrats.
Finance—Morrill, chairman; Jones (New), Populist; Sherman, Alison, Akirob, Plast; Welcott, Republicans: Voorhees, Harris, Vest, Jones (Ark.), White, Walthall, Democrats.
Foreign Relations—Sherman, chairman; Perkins, Republicans.

Nivaragua Canal and Nicaragua Chems—Nivaragua Canal and Nicaragua Chems—Morgan, chairman; Paimer Martin, Democrats, Populist, Sherman, Chairman; Populist, Sherman, Chairman; Populist, Republicans.

Nivaragua Canal and Nicaragua Chems—Morgan, chairman; Paimer Martin, Democrats, Populist, Sherman, Chairman, Canal and Nicaragua Chems—Nicaragua Ch

-Haker chairman; Carter, Republicans; Roseh, Democrat. Mr. Gorman becomes chairman of the Democratic conference and takes the room new occupied by Mr. Sherman as chairman of the Republican conference.

GOING FOR THE COMBINES.

Proceedings Against the Traffic Association and the Beef Trust. ern trunk lines recently formed in New York City will be begun immediately by the government. The decision of of the interstate commerce law has been forwarded by Attorney General Harmon to the United States district attorney for New York with an official communication, and the latter will doubtless endeavor to prevent the carrying out of the agreement. fion of the courts in this case, it is be-lieved, will depend very materially up-on the decision in the Trans-Missouri freight association agreement case, which is now pending for argument to

the United States supremercourt.

Kennesaw M. Landis of Chicago, for serly private secretary to Secretary Gresham, has been appointed specia assistant United States attorney for he Northern district of Illinais in be ion of the beef trust or combination

For the Yesemets Committee New York, Dec. 28.-A Washingto pecial to a lami paper says. The presi-Maryland, present chief justice of the ourt of appeals of the District of Coserve as a member of the

## The Bichita Baily Cagle. SOAKS IN SO SLOWLY

JOHN BULL IS A LONG TIME CATCHING THE THOUGHT.

**BUT HE UNDERSTANDS** 

MONROE DOCTRINE LOADED AND A STRING TO THE TRIGGER.

BRITISH GUIANESE TAKE STEPS

COMPANY ORGANIZED TO DEVELOP THE INTERIOR.

shantee Picnic Party has Almost Reached the Grounds - Ecvival of Auta o ic Ex. peditions-Stepniak's Funeral,

(Copyrighted 1836 by Associated Press.) London, Eng., Dec. 25.-The sullen weather, sleet and dampness, which has been a feature of Christmas week seems to have cast a gloom over politics in general, although the Venezuetan question, chiefly from its financial and commercial standpoints, has been upper-most in the public minds. It takes some time to convince the average Britisher of anything, and there has been no exception in the case of impressing the minds of those in authority here that the United States is thorough by convinced of the justness of the Monroe doctrine as a whole, although there may be differences of opinion as to its applicability to the boundary dispute between Veneaucla and Great Britain. In consequence the tons of the present In consequence the tone of the press and the general public here is now strikingly conciliatory, and everything possible is being done to avoid a friction possible is being done to determ unpleas-which might result in further unpleas-

IN BRITISH GUINA. Although the attitude of the people in authority and those not in authority here is peaceful, the hostilities which the future may bring forth are not by any means overlooked. This is shown by the stress hald by the St. James Gazette, this afternoon, upon the latest advices from British Guina, and the commercial and militare outhout the commercial and the commercial mercial and military outlook in that colony. The St. James Gazette has from the first and up to the present had the good fertune to be distinctly ahead in announcing all the develop-ments from this side of the water in the Venezuelan question and there is therefore, a shrewd suspicion that it has been more or less directly or indirectly inspired by the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Cham-bertain. Concessuently more than ordinary interest is mainfested in an artiels which is published today giving prominence to the mail news just re-ceived from British Guina, in which it is announced that a meeting of influ-ential residents of British Gaina resent-ly held at Georgetown, capital of that coleny, a provisional board of directors was appointed for a company to be known as the British Chartered com-pany, organized for the purpose of deeloping the interior of British Guins.
A sign of interest baken here at present in American military matters is found in the fact that the army and navy Gazette today published short blographismi sketches of all the Ameri-

can generals THE ASHANTEE PICNIC The little Ashantee picuse has not en entirely forgotten in the face of the graver complications threatened is the west, and up to the present everyexpedition being sent against King Premph appears to have gone well and smoothly. The main body of the expeditionary force leaves Cope Coast today and the advance guard has al-ready reached the river Prah. The ma-larial fevers, which are now dreaded larial fevers, which are now dreaded more than the Arbuntees, have not yet been felt to any extent. Only a few soldiers, chiefly West Indians, have been affected and only one died from the effects. King Premph has sent several temportring messages to the British authorities, but no notice has been taken of them and it is generally believed that he will fight when the expectation enter the bush.

Democrats; Frye, Sherman, Perkine, Republicans;
Nicaragua Canal and Nicaragua Chems.
Morgan, Chairman; Paimer, Martin, Democrats; Mitchell (Ore.), Hawley, Squire, Sewell, Republicans.
On Worgan, Suffrage—Call, chairman; George, Democrats; Quay, Hoar, Republicans, On the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians.
Gray, Chairman; Parco, Democrats; Teller, Platt, Davis, Resubbleans.
On Transportation and Sale of Meat Preducts—Blackburn, chairman; Vest, Democrats; Wolcot, Weimore, Republicans; Allen, Populist.
To Estabash University of the United States—Kyle, Populist, chairman; Sherman, Hawley, Prye, Nelson, Republicans, Isones (Ark.), Turple, Walthall, Mitchell (Wis.), Democrats.
International Exposition—Thurson, chairman; Pergusters, Allson, Republicans; Wolcot, Republicans; Wolfield, Chieno, Pemocrats.
Forest Reservations and Protestler, of Game—Allen, chairman; Democrats, Teller, Mantle, Republicans; Morgan, Boach, Tilinann, Democrats.
Investigate Trappassers on indian Lands—Baker, chairman, Carter, Republicans; Morgan, Boach, Tilinann, Democrats.
Nr. Gorman becomes chairman of the Democrats and the surface of the companion of them and of the case of the Companion of them authorities, but no notice has been taken of the will fight when the exponentials on the will be asked, when it reassembles to vote a special pension of 1,000 pounds (E.000) yearly to the duke of Cambridge late commander-inchief of the forces. As coloned of the Game-Aklen, chairman; Plans, Democrats, Companion of the authorities, but no notice has been taken of the will be asked, when it reassembles to vote a special pension of 1,000 pounds (E.000) yearly to the duke of Cambridge late commander-inchief of the forces.
ANTARCTIB EXPLORING.
There is a boom in Ansertic explored for the mantle pension of the conting expension of the entire of the forces.
ANTARCTIB Expulsions of the conting e simost similar expedition is being fitted out at Leith.

STEPSIAK'S PUNERAL. There was a big gathering today at Chiswick, of Burelan and Polish exites, as well as of English sympathiaers, the occasion being the futural of Bergius Washington, Dec. 28.—Prosecution of the joint traffic association of the east railroad track there on Monday idet. The exiles and others accompaled the ledy from Stepniak's forms at Chiswick to Waterloo railrend station, at by the government. The decision of which place it was placed on board a train for Woking, at which place it will holding the association to be a violation be cremated. John Burns, the English labor leader, marshalled the procession from the house to the station. The procession included Muse. Stepniak, Vers Zasscuillich, Prince Krapcikine, Volkofisky, Spence Watson, and Kler Hardle, and a delegation from the So-cialist federation headed by a brass hand, met the body at the Waterion

railroad station.

Those who took part in the demonstration of respect to the deceased Ni-tilist gathered around a large center lamp outside the railroad station andsurrounded by red and black banners number of representative Socialists

made speeches GUESSING IN PRETTY EAST to Default of News Esperling the Fig.

Constantinople, Den 2t - Nothing is known here of the fate of the crowds of Armenians who are reported to have been causeful in the pues outside Zestuan The departure of the Russian Black sea squadron from Sobastopol, Dec. II. for an unknown destination is much commented upon here and bue cannot some Bruly speculation as to its ulti-

grate destination